

A GREAT CALM

After the Awful Storm of Wednesday at Homestead.

BUT IT MAY BURST ONCE MORE,

And With Greater Fury, if there is Any Attempt to

NON-UNIONIZE THE IRON MILL.

Only One Flurry of Excitement Occurred Last Night.

THE WORKMEN RESTORE TO ORDER

Everything that was Dismantled and Are Guarding the Property.

THE ENTIRE TOWN IS PICKETTED

And No One Suspected of Being Opposed to the Strikers Permitted to Enter--If Troops Attempt to Take Possession for the Purpose of Installing Non-Union Men Another Bloody Battle is Inevitable, and the End of the Trouble is Not Yet in Sight--The Workmen Stern and Defiant--Their Belief that the Pinkertons' Coming Was Intended to Precipitate a Riot--The Brutal Assault on the Defenseless Detectives After their Surrender Decried--The Strikers Indignant at the Appearance of Anarchist Circulars--They Want it Understood They Desire No Violence and Will Protect Property--If the Pinkertons Had Not Come No Trouble Would Have Occurred--A Remarkable Funeral Sermon.

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 7.--After the carnage of yesterday and last night the town of Homestead to-day was almost as quiet as a sleepy country village, and the sad duty of a decent internment to three of the five striking workmen who were instantly killed in the battle that raged fiercely along the beautiful banks of the Monongahela was the chief evidence of the storm of yesterday.

Up to 8 o'clock to-night absolutely nothing has occurred to mar the peace which was profound.

The strikers are masters of the situation to-day, and the best evidence that they could possibly produce of their intention to protect property and not turn the town into a scene of anarchy and destruction is the fact that the scene of last night's battle, where the immense plant of the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. stands practically uninjured and at a distance showing no signs of the fearful work of the preceding twenty-four hours.

The ruin that was incident to yesterday's preparation for warfare has been repaired, the dismantled fence around the works has been rebuilt, the yard has been cleared of all debris and inside the works the old watchmen of the firm peacefully perform their customary patrol. This statement is the best that can be said in behalf of the striking men and they can honestly assert that except in defense of what they claim to be their right--that is to prevent the introduction and protection of non-union workmen, who will dispossess them of their homes and means of livelihood, they are orderly and careful conservators of the peace. No property has been destroyed, no pillage except that attending the disgraceful scenes enacted after the surrender last night, has been attempted, no disorder has occurred, and all those scenes familiar to labor outbreaks in Europe are absent.

The keeping of the lawful owners, and those whom they choose to place on their own property out of it, is another matter, on which outside sentiment will differ, though in this borough, where every man is a mill worker, his relative or a tradesman, only one opinion is expressed.

THE DARKEST STORY.

The darkest story of the whole affair is that of the running of the gauntlet after the surrender and the brutality inflicted upon the defenseless Pinkertons. Careful inquiry among eye-witnesses show that reports of it were not exaggerated and all that men can say cannot extenuate it.

The women were the most virulent and savage after the surrender, and it was due largely to their acts and to their goading of the men that the leaders were unable to restrain the mob. Tales in numbers are told of the scenes along the line of the gauntlet. The Madame Dufarge of the movement was a woman who stood near headquarters and outdid all the men. That the more intelligent and conservative men realized that the mobbing of the defenseless men cannot but injure their cause is shown by their sensitiveness to the publications on this subject. While peace reigns to-day is an armed peace--a peace forced by the fact there is nobody to fight rather than a permanent cessation of hostilities, no reasonable man who is here doubts for a moment that fighting would be resumed at once if another attempt were made to introduce Pinkerton men into the town.

A SLEEPING FIRE.

Homestead, so far as the introduction of these men goes, is in a state of siege. The town is picketed, and no man can enter without his presence being noted. A cordon of watchful and intensely suspicious workmen are around the entire city. Every road is guarded. Along the river, above and below, on this bank and on the opposite bank, a ceaseless patrol is maintained. No boat, no party of men can come along without being followed, and if it is thought worth while, questioned. Railroads are watched. Two lines of road, the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston, enter the place, and as dusk fell a tour along the tracks showed that at nearly every track crossing were from a half dozen to two scores of men,

and up and down the track others were going and coming.

The men intend that the works shall not be taken by surprise. They are stronger now in numbers and death dealing equipments. Besides this they are reinforced by the prestige of last night's success, and the arrival of a number of fellow workmen from outside towns bringing with them assurance of sympathy on the part of their co-laborers, and of assistance, physically and financially, if needed. A large number of men, estimated as high as eight hundred, arrived late in the night from Pittsburgh, and to-day small numbers came from various places.

DELEGATION FROM WHEELING.

Wheeling, W. Va., sent twenty mill men from the Ohio Valley iron region well supplied with money as an advance guard. They said that they were a delegation from one thousand iron workers, who would lend financial aid, and would come here to fight if their presence were desired. They pay their own expenses. What will happen if an attempt be made to secure possession of the works for the firm with other than Pinkerton men is a question to which an answer cannot be made, as it will depend on the conditions surrounding the attempt and the disposition of the men. An intelligent man here who sympathizes with the workmen, and believes in the resistance to Pinkertons, but condemns the after tragedy, said this evening: "I don't believe that if militia were to come there and act as militia should act, and not come here fighting, that any resistance would be offered to their taking possession of the works."

"What would be the effect if the militia came and the firm attempted to put in non-union men?"

"I guess," said this gentleman, "that the soldiers would have to be strong enough to march the men in here and keep them. They would not be allowed to go to the works if the men could prevent it."

"But, how long can this last? The firm will want to get the works going sometime, and if both sides can't come to terms, what then?"

"I don't know," was the response in a candid tone. "I hope it won't last long, and I believe that if the matter had been gone at right, they could have settled the difficulty. There are many who think the firm did not care very much if trouble did come. The men must have a 'blue' of ammunition. They had enough last night and now have lots more they took from the Pinkertons."

A REMARKABLE SERMON.

This last sentence is stating mildly what some of the strikers state bluntly, and is the key to the workmen's opinion of the reason the Pinkertons were sent here and explains the stubbornness of the fight they made. They say that it has been for long time the purpose of the firm to make the mills non-union establishment and to break down the workmen's organization. They charge that the Pinkertons, notoriously regarded with the most bitter enmity by organized labor throughout the United States, were purposely sent here in the expectation that there would be a fight and for the purpose of killing if need be in order to carry a point.

The expression of the men found backing from the aged pastor of one of the Methodist churches here, who, in a very remarkable sermon preached over the body of John Morris, the best known and most popular of the killed workmen, said in unmistakable words that in his opinion the Pinkertons had been sent here for blood, if that were necessary to the non-unionization of the mills. He gave commendation to the workmen, and evidently firm in his belief that to Mr. Frick is attributable the trouble between the employers and employed, spoke of him in scathing terms as a man with no more sensibility than a toad. This speech, aside from the negative feature of the almost unnatural quiet and hush of the town, was the event of the day.

There were three funerals during the afternoon, and it was not unnaturally expected that they might culminate in some sort of disturbance, but they passed off with all the decorum that should attend such a solemn celebration. They were attended in one instance by over a thousand persons, mostly fellow workmen of the dead men. The looks of some of these men were stern and hard, as of persons whose thoughts were bitter and into whom iron has grounded, but they said nothing, and it was with difficulty that they could be induced to speak of the occurrence. Morris' funeral was the most largely attended of all the men, was a Welshman, and the race traits of these people were noticeable in many of those at the grave. One of these men, middle-aged, sober, and prosperous looking, would say nothing but that the end was not yet.

Up to a late hour there are no deaths in addition to those mentioned. Three men are in a very dangerous condition, and it is doubtful whether or not they will recover. These men are William Foy, George Kotter, and Richard Durham. Foy was one of the first, if not the first man hit in the fight. A bullet struck him in the left breast and went above his lung and lodged in his shoulder. He fell in his tracks and was reported dead in many of the papers, but was still alive this afternoon, though very low. He is a man of fine physical health, and this may pull him through. His mother is a woman of Spartan mould. She had four sons in the first fight, and to-day expressed herself in exultant tones when she declared that she could have lost them all and felt at ease, for they had all behaved like heroes.

NO SALOONS OPEN.

One reason for the peacefulness of affairs is found in the fact that until evening, when the burgess had left the town, none of the saloons were open, and the side doors were kept so tightly shut that a first class pull was necessary to get a drink.

A great deal of relief was experienced by the workmen at the news that Gov. Pattison had refused to order the militia here and the intelligence of the ridiculous result of the efforts of the sheriff to obtain a strong posse left the workmen in complete possession of the place. The governor's action has made him very popular with the men. And this morning contributions were taken up for the appointment of a committee of three to visit the governor and lay the case of the men before him. The burgess of the place, Mr. McLuckie, got the matter up, and soon had the money raised. The committee left the city this afternoon. Hugh O'Donnell, who is one of the real leaders of the men,

and David Lynch, it is understood, were McLuckie's two assistants.

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

It is not possible to say with mathematical certainty just what would follow should the governor order the troops here. If they were to come simply to protect the property, there is no occasion for their presence. They would probably be unmolested, saving for the possibility of some unauthorized act, causing trouble. But should they attempt to act as an escort and as a means whereby non-union men were to be introduced, trouble would result almost inevitably, unless the militia made such a strong demonstration as to overawe the men, who are as a class more intelligent than the average workmen, of a determined nature and of English, Scotch and Welsh stock to a large extent. And there might then arise a row if, after the non-unionists had been put to work, the soldiers should be removed.

It was rather late in the morning before the village was stirring after the fight of the previous day and evening. The men were up late, and the fight had made them tired. More strangers than residents were on the streets at 11 o'clock when the morning trains had arrived. They came to see the scenes of the fighting. At that hour the village was as quiet and peaceful as a New England village. Everything seemed at sleep, were it not for the fact that here and there small groups of men, saying little and looking much at each new arrival. The storekeepers seemed to have nothing to do. Their stores were only half opened.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

At the Amalgamated headquarters, a large three story brick building, on a corner about two stones throw from and in full sight of the mills, a dozen or more men were gathered. On the doors of the ground entrance three posted notices gave those who entered information of funerals of members of the order. There was nothing much to learn from the men here, the leaders being absent.

The newspaper men could get but little news. Each one was suspected of being other than what he was. Some of them took the precaution of establishing their identity and secure credentials in the shape of a stamp of the order. These were very useful documents to those who had secured them before last night's fight, for it was necessary then to show what right you had on the premises, or to "git."

Over at the mills at this hour everything was orderly. The strikers, to prove that they had offered in good faith to protect the works, hunted up the former watchmen of the works and again put them in charge. They were soon going their rounds. The fence, which had been torn down, was fixed up and rebuilt, the yard was cleaned, things put in place and as far as possible made to look as they had always looked. Understanding it is said, exists between the men and the watchmen that the latter are to protect property but there will not be any trouble between them. The watchmen will retire if any trouble should arise. A trip along the river showed signs of the conflict in bullet holes, dents, splinters and cracks. The two barges were invisible. They had floated down stream after burning to the water's edge and filled up completely. During the day there were numerous stories of the events afoot.

HOW HE DIED.

John Morris, it is said, met his death in his eagerness to see how a shot he fired had resulted. He thought he had a drop on a Pinkerton man and when he looked out to see what the effect had been he was picked off. One newspaper man, of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, bore a big black bruise, where a big piece of lead had crashed into the small of his back. A few minutes later he attempted to get away from that locality and was brought to a halt by a big muscular fellow with a gun, who ordered him to go back and fight. It took the newspaper man some time to convince his captor that it was not his place to do the fighting.

Soon after noon arrangements began to be actively made for the funeral at 2 o'clock over the body of J. E. Morris, one of the workmen killed. He was twenty-eight years of age and married, with two children. Undertaker J. H. Gillen had carefully patched up the body so as to show as little as possible the effects of the bullet which killed Morris, but it was impossible to wholly hide it, as the ball entered the forehead. Morris fell forty feet after being hit and his nose looked as if it had been broken in the fall, while the chin had been crushed.

The three funerals took place in close succession and they were sad processions which moved out through the still lanes of upper Homestead into the two little cemeteries facing each other on opposite sides of the road about a half-mile out of town.

The fellow workmen of the men aided in giving the buried a decent funeral, and sadly escorted the bodies of Morris, Wain and Forbes, the Hungarian, to their resting places. The processions of the first and last followed each other up the hill, and debauching to the right and left, two services were going on in opposite cemeteries at the same time.

MORRIS' FUNERAL.

The funeral of Morris was more largely attended than those of either of the others. Morris was a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias and also very popular personally. The neat, comfortable, two-story house in which he lived was filled to overflowing with his relatives, of whom he had many, and his intimate associates. No services were held there.

The funeral party moved to the Homestead M. E. church, a small, pretty little church, which was not large enough to accommodate the throng that sought admission. The services were simple and performed amid the most solemn hush. The sermon of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. J. McIlvay, an aged minister, with a wholesome, rosy open face that showed he meant all he said, was under all the circumstances sensational in the plainness and frankness with which the minister delivered his opinions of the affair. The widow was present, seated on a bench in the second row supported by her brother. The services were opened by a hymn from the band and then the pastor read a selection from the scriptures.

THE SERMON.

The Rev. McIlvay began his sermon by saying that there were a number of reporters present, all he had to ask was

that they would report him properly. He said:

"I have officiated at funerals of almost the highest of great military officers during the war down to the lowest soldier. I have attended a great many funerals from different ranks in society, and all ages during the times of malaria, cholera and smallpox, and I am here to say that I have never been called upon to attend, or officiated at the funeral, or to look upon a number of corpses where it has seemed to be so unnecessary, so uncalled for, that human life should be taken away under all these circumstances than have taken place in this prosperous and peaceful town. There was a difference between the employer and the employed in the plant located near this borough as to wages and termination of scale. Several conferences were held between the committees upon the part of the workmen and those of the firm. They did not seem to agree as to wages, and more especially as to the termination of the scale. The workmen came down to \$25 a ton, and after considerable efforts the firm came up from \$22 to \$23, and this was conditional that the scale should expire on the 30th day of December, and not on the first of July as in former years."

He then reviewed the history of the trouble and denounced the mill company and the Pinkertons in the manner referred to previously in this dispatch.

A SLIGHT FLURRY.

Homestead was given a nervous shock about midnight, it being reported that a special train was on its way from Pittsburgh filled with men coming to take the place of the strikers. The rumor could not be verified.

The guards had been taken off half an hour before and only half the usual force of watchmen were on duty. A railway man said that he had no knowledge of any special train coming. The report grew and soon it was said that two trains were coming--one east and one west. The electric light whistle blew sharply. That was the signal for the people. An inquiry was made at the works as to who ordered the whistle blown. The engineer said that a man rushed in all out of breath and shouted "the black-sheep are coming, blow the whistle."

The superintendent blew it and then got his gun and skipped out. The effect of the blowing of the whistle was soon seen in a crowd of men, who rushed from every house and every street corner. Halloo's were given and shots fired at the ground to attract attention. Many of the men were armed with revolvers and bills, and about one in ten carried a gun. Nobody seemed to know anything definite about the affair and more persons were seeking information than securing it.

The men were told off by their leaders to watch various points and all strangers were closely scanned. People were nervous and excited. It was some time before the crowd calmed down and many remained on deck.

One middle aged iron worker expressed the hope that Governor Pattison would order the militia here. "They are workmen," he said, "and would not do anything dirty. I wish for no bloodshed."

A COMMENDABLE ACT.

The Strikers Run Anarchists Out of the Town--They Will Stop All Movements of the Reds to Take Advantage of the Situation.

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 7.--Nothing occurred to disturb the peace, or quiet until about nine o'clock, when the men were aroused to indignation by the efforts of some men to circulate anarchistic circulars. The men denounced the appearance of the circular as gotten up for the purpose of injuring their cause, and creating the belief that they were anarchists or other persons believing in destruction. They point to the big mill works which stand in their midst uninjured after a day in which they were in complete command of the situation. This is the best possible of their pacific intentions, and they say that they will at once stop all movements of the anarchists. Who the men are that started the paper is unknown, but the men are in no humor to stand injurious work on the part of inter-meddlers. Four men, who were believed to have been guilty of distributing these circulars, were promptly caught. Two of them were promptly put in the lockup, and to avert any possible danger from the workmen, the four men suspected were promptly placed aboard a train and sent out of town with directions to stay out. The event was the only thing that caused the least excitement up to 11 o'clock.

FRICK EXPLAINS

The Cause of the Strike--The Points of Difference.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.--H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, this evening was interviewed by George McCain, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press:

"What was the basis of the differences existing at present between the Carnegie Company and their men, Mr. Frick?"

"There were three points upon which we differed. The skilled workmen in the Amalgamated Association work under what is known as a sliding scale. As the price of steel advances the earnings of the men advance. As the prices fall their earnings decrease in proportion. While there is no limit to an advance of earnings on the scale, there is a point at which the decline stops. It is known as the minimum and the figure heretofore has been \$25 per ton for 4x4 beamer billets. We believe that if earnings based on the selling price of steel advance without limit the workmen should be willing to follow the selling price down to a reasonable minimum, and so this figure was finally fixed by the Carnegie Company at the rate of \$23 instead of \$25."

"The reason for asking this upon our part was that the Carnegie company has spent large sums of money in the introduction of new machinery in its Homestead plant, by means of which the workmen were enabled to increase the daily output, thereby increasing the amount of their own earnings."

"We had originally asked a reduction to \$22, but subsequently agreed to compromise the rate at \$23. The Amalgamated Association was unwilling to consider a reduction below \$24 on steel billets, notwithstanding the fact that the improved machinery would enable their members even at \$23 to earn more than is paid in other Amalgamated mills. This was the first point at issue."

"Upon the present Amalgamated system the date of the expiration of the sliding scale is June 30. We asked that this date be changed to December

31, (same as at Edgar Thompson) for the reason that the change would permit us to take our estimate on the wages that we must pay during the year beginning January 1, so that we would be able to make contracts for the year accordingly. This point the Amalgamated Association refused to accede and demanded the old date."

"The third proposition was the reduction of tonnage rates in those departments in the mills where the improvements I have spoken of have been made and which enable the workmen to increase the output and consequently their earnings. Where no such improvements had been made, there was no request upon our part for a reduction in tonnage rates."

"Finding that it was impossible to arrive at any agreement with the Amalgamated officials we decided to close our works at Homestead."

"Why did the Carnegie company call on the Pinkertons for watchmen to protect their property?"

"We did not see how else we would have protection. We only wanted them for watchmen to protect our property."

DIDN'T SHOW UP.

The Sheriff's Tardy Summons Ignored. Few Men Responded.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 7.--Sheriff McCleary, in addition to his proclamation of last night calling on all good citizens to appear armed at his office this morning, sent out a number of personal summons to the same effect early to-day. Notwithstanding this, however, when the sheriff was ready at 9 o'clock to receive volunteers, there were very few on hand. But one man not personally summoned was on the ground and no others have yet responded to this one. Of the one hundred and five men legally called upon but twelve responded. As it was apparent that a force large enough for any practical purpose could not be gathered in this manner to-day, Sheriff McCleary decided to postpone his trip to Homestead until to-morrow. In announcing this decision he said: "We will not go to Homestead to-day, as it is impossible for us to get a posse. We will take the names and addresses of all who have come here and will be ready to call on them to-morrow. We will issue more summons to-day and I expect to have a large force to-morrow."

There is much reluctance on the part of many here to go to Homestead where a fight would be expected by every deputy. In the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, there are thousands of members of the same unions, as the locked out workmen and these have no wish to bear arms against their comrades. In accordance with an order issued by the Superintendent of Police O'Mara, a double force of officers reported for duty at central station at 8 o'clock this morning. The order was a precautionary one and was made for the purpose of being in readiness in case of emergency. The superintendent said that the streets were liable to be crowded with idle men and boys many of them strangers in the city, drawn here by the unsettled condition of the labor strike. These, he said, would not be allowed to congregate on the streets at any place and if it is necessary to use force it will be done, as order must be preserved. The massing of the men at central station is to have them in readiness in case the crowds became stubborn. The superintendent did not think, however, that any trouble would occur as he was of the opinion that the presence of the police would be sufficient to keep any crowds moving.

An Unfounded Report.

The report from Pittsburgh that twenty men from Wheeling had arrived at Homestead was news to everybody here. One man was said to have gone up yesterday morning. Iron workers denounced the reference to Wheeling as sensational and untrue. A few Amalgamated men from this district went to Pittsburgh to consult about the scale, but that any "vanguard" arrived at Homestead is possible only in a very fertile imagination.

THE STATE TEACHERS

Close a Successful Three Days Session at Grafton--The Program.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., July 7.--The West Virginia State Teachers Association closed this afternoon after a most successful session, to meet next year at Huntington. The following officers were elected: President, B. S. Morgan; vice-presidents, Prof. B. T. Plannick, of Bethany College, Prof. W. P. Willey, of Morgantown, Dr. B. W. Hutchinson, of Buckhannon, and Superintendent James M. Lee, of Huntington; corresponding secretary, Superintendent Wm. Straus, of Parkersburg; recording secretary, Prof. Wilkinson, of Grafton; Treasurer, T. C. Miller, of Fairmont.

Resolutions were passed recommending legislation that will increase the efficiency of county supervision, increase the state school tax, increase the minimum of the school term in ungraded schools and furnish to graduates of the Peabody Normal school the same exemption from teachers' examinations now enjoyed by graduate of State Normal schools.

During the past two days papers were read by J. C. Quinn on Natural Methods; W. H. Anderson on School Discipline; R. A. Armstrong on Pedagogy; Changing the writ for school taxes; by Dr. C. M. Turner; The Purpose of Examination, by Supt. J. M. Lee; Voice Training in the Public Schools, by Prof. Hammond, of Wheeling; Teachers' Reading Circles, by Dr. Charles J. Wayory, of New Jersey; What Should the Public School do for the Child, by Dr. John A. Myers, of the University, and on the Necessity of Organization by Teachers to Protect Teachers, as well as to Advance the Work of Teaching, by Superintendent W. M. Straus, of Parkersburg.

The paper by Dr. Turner was strongly discussed, there being quite a difference of opinion as to what should constitute the rate of taxation. During the discussion of the paper by Superintendent Straus, Dr. Boone, of Indiana, delivered a short address showing what had been accomplished in Indiana by the organization of teachers. State Superintendent Morgan, Dr. Myers, Prof. A. L. Wade, Prof. Thomas E. Hodges, R. A. Armstrong, T. C. Miller, J. N. David, W. M. Straus, Dr. Turner and Superintendent Lee took active part in the discussions, showing that while there is some diversity of opinion as to details, that educators of the state are practically unanimous in demanding increased compensation for county superintendents and more efficient men, a longer term than four months for country schools, the organization of teachers for their own protection and a decided change in the present method of determining the amount of school taxes.

BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Homestead Affair Receives Attention in Both Houses.

PARTISAN DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

In Which Senator Voorhees Succeeds in Proving Himself a Demagogue of the First Water--Senator Palmer More Dignified and Senator Hale Vindicates the Republican Party from the Responsibility for the Matter--The Pinkerton Resolution Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.--Senate report: The speech of Mr. Palmer in the senate to-day on the resolutions for inquiry into the battle at Homestead, Pa., between the Pinkerton forces and the striking workmen, was remarkable for the advanced position taken by the Illinois senator in maintaining the right of factory and railroad employees to continuous employment at reasonably fair rates of compensation.

Mr. Voorhees' speech on the same subject was made up principally of an attack on the Republican party and its policy of high protection, to which he ascribed the crop of labor riots all over the country.

He was replied to by Mr. Hale, who criticized him for converting such a grave matter as the Homestead conflict into a question of partisan politics; defended the Republican party from all responsibility for that conflict, and assumed for that party and its policy of protection the credit of building up such great industrial establishments as those at Homestead and Bethlehem, Pa. The resolutions were referred to the committee on contingent expenses and are sure to be reported back for action and perhaps for further debate to-morrow.

There was one thing which the Republican party was not responsible, Mr. Hale said, and that was the employment of the Pinkertons. The mercenaries had no lodging in the heart of American people except in detestation. He characterized the attack made on the Republican party by the senator from Indiana as inopportune and intrusive.

After some routine business the senate took up the sundry civil appropriation bill and disposed of about half of it. Then after a short executive session it adjourned.

In the house the day was consumed in the consideration of a resolution, directing the committee on judiciary (already authorized to investigate the Pinkerton system in its relation to interstate commerce) to investigate the recent occurrences at Homestead. Though there was no objection to the investigation, there was some jealousy among the members of the committee on judiciary and the committee on labor as to which body should conduct the investigation, and some bad blood was manifested. The labor committee, under the lead of Mr. Tammey, of Missouri, won the first victory by securing the reference of the resolution to the committee. But the victory was short-lived and by a gallant fight the judiciary men regained their lost ground, and finally routed the enemy.

TO INVESTIGATE

The Presence of the Pinkerton Hiredlings at the Homestead Mill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.--The house judiciary committee to-day had under consideration the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, calling for an investigation by the committee into the troubles at Homestead, Pa., and promptly authorized Mr. Oates to report upon it favorably to the house. The resolution is as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Pinkerton detective or private police force to the number of several hundred is now engaged in an armed conflict at Homestead, Pa., with the late employees of the Carnegie iron works, at the same place, and great loss of human life and destruction of private property are likely to result from the same; and

"WHEREAS, The judiciary committee has been directed by a resolution of the house to investigate the nature and character of employment of Pinkerton detectives by corporations engaged in interstate commerce; therefore be it

Resolved, That the said committee shall investigate and report on the character of the employment of the said forces in the present instance and the causes and condition of the sanguinary conflict now going on at Homestead, Pa."

Mr. Oates was authorized to amend the resolution so as to allow the committee to sit during the recess of Congress.

REPUBLICAN MANAGERS.

The Executive Committee Appointed by Chairman Andrews.

New York, July 7.--W. J. Campbell, chairman, and T. P. Carter, secretary, of the Republican national committee gave out at the Imperial hotel, this city, to-night the names of the national executive committee in whose charge the fortune of the Republican party have been placed during the present campaign. They are as follows:

J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa; Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin; Richard C. Keerins, of Missouri; William O. Bradley, of Kentucky; William A. Sutherland, of New York; Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, and John R. Tammey, of Illinois.

A conference of the members present in the city, consisting of Clarkson, Fessenden, Campbell and Secretary Carter, was held during the afternoon at the Imperial hotel.

Charter Granted.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 7.--The Coal Run and Fayetteville Railroad Company was chartered to-day. The principal office is at Fayetteville, W. Va. The capital is \$150,000. The incorporators are G. W. Neevey, J. M. Richards, J. H. Gaines, C. H. Settle and L. G. Gaines, all of Fayetteville.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, fair, followed by showers during the afternoon or night, with a slightly cooler.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair Friday, followed by light showers by Friday night or Saturday; cooler in south portion; 44 winds.

As furnished by C. Schaeffer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	63	3 p. m.	68
9 a. m.	62	7 p. m.	61
12 m.	59		

Weather--Fair.